British Packet
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1052.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1846. (*Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The Argentine Government, having transmitted to the House of Representatives a special message accompanied by all the papers relating the mission of Mr. Hood, that body has voted the following address to H. E. the Governor.

Buenos Ayres, October 13th, 1846.

The Hon. Junta of Representatives has taken into consideration Y. E's. important communication of the 2nd inst., rendering an account of the special mission with which Thos. Samuel Hood, Esq., came encharged on the part of the government of H. B. M. near that of the Argentine Confederation for the purpose of conveying to it confidentially propositions from Great Britain and France with a view to the settlement of the existing difficulties. It has likewise acquainted itself with the contents of the documents No. 1 to 20 by which Y. E's. aforesaid communication was accompanied, and which comprise the propositions presented, the acceptances thereof by this Government and that of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay under the Presidency of Brigadier Manuel Oribe, the rejection of peace by the Baron Deffaudis communicated by Mr. Hood, and the proper and dignified reply of Y. E.

The Representatives of the people, on learning by these documents that the obstacle in the way of the pacification of these Republics has depended altogether on the will of the Baron Deffaudis, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, supported by Mr. Ouseley, Minister Plenipotentiary of England, residing in Montevideo, have to a certain degree felt warranted the opinion which the people had formed, that Mr. Hood's mission was but an artifice to throw off their guard the two Republics of La Plata, which so determinedly uphold their dignity and independence. So accustomed are the Argentine people to hear the governments of England and France say they acknowledge their rights, and at the same time see their agents and the commanders of their naval forces in these countries disallow them—so habituated are they to hear the former say they order one thing to be done, and see the latter do the reverse, that that opinion, they repeat, has been readily formed by the people they represent ; and they can affirm that it is only from the very just confidence they have in Y. E., the respect commanded by the assurances given in your important communication, and the honorable antecedents of Mr. Hood, that they have been able to convince themselves of the sincerity and good faith with which the enlightened governments of France and England seek to arrange the existing differences.

In effect, the Representatives, waiving for the present all the criminal aggressions scandalously perpetrated in the two Republics of La Plata, previously to the arrival of Mr. Hood, by order of those two Ministers, have fixed their attention on the circumstance that, after this gentleman came, and when the negotiation was already on foot, a foreign legion has been conveyed from Montevideo to the port of Maldonado with the consent of those Ministers, whilst the commander of the British vessel of war stationed there has landed armed force and cannon to wage hostilities against the Oriental forces which besieged that city. And after a fact evidencing the disposition of those Ministers to thwart a friendly arrangement, and the animosity and wrathfulness with which they proceed, invoking the name of humanity and civilization to cause bloodshed and spread the flames of war, the Representatives are not surprised that it has been impossible to arrive at the pacification by Baron Deffaudis alleging as a pretext that he had no instructions for an act, which, whilst it would honor the Government he represents, redounded to the benefit of foreign commerce, especially that of England and France, the interruption of which was one of the principal pleas on which armed intervention was brought to these countries.

The modification made in the fourth proposition by Y. E., was not only required by the honor of the Confederation and justice, but was agreeable to the views of the British Government, and calculated with great foresight to frustrate the advantages which the ruthless Unitarian traitors reckoned upon deriving from an armistice so unequal, and in which might be displayed the bad faith and dishonesty consequent upon the forgetfulness of the true interests that ought to be represented by men who descend from their high estate, and allow themselves inconsiderately to be carried away by the impressions which party hate seeks to produce.

The entire world will do justice to the Argentine Republic, and will be incensed on seeing that two Ministers who represent the two most powerful nations have not scrupled to take upon themselves the responsibility of all the blood that is going to be shed in the prosecution of this war, which they previously prolonged, because they did not endeavour to effect peace, and which they now protract in opposition to the wishes of their Governments ; and when it sees that no motive whatever appears in the least to justify the rejection by the French Minister of the modification made by the Government in the fourth proposition, it will not ascribe that rejection to aught else but to the chagrin with which both Ministers regard the pacification of these countries, which they have sought by every means to involve in anarchy and confusion—a chagrin which has driven them on to such a degree of excess as to commission a British Admiral to expel from Montevideo the Representative of his own Government who had so honourably endeavoured to bring about a peace.

The Representatives feel sincere pleasure in saying to Y. E. that in the course of this negotiation you have conducted yourself with all the tact and wisdom inspired by the love of the honor and independence of the Argentine Confederation. There is no sacrifice which the People and their Representatives are not ready to consummate in order to cooperate in the worthy defence made by Y. E. of the most sacred rights of the Republic. They repeat it—an active and unlimited cooperation, is what with the greatest delight they again offer to Y. E. on approving the forecasting, wise and firm conduct which Y. E. has observed.

All which, by order of the Hon. House, I have the honor to communic to Y. E.

God preseve Y. E. many years.

MIGUEL GARCIA.
President of the Hon. House.
Lorenzo Torres.
Deputy and Secretary.

On the 12th inst. the Consul General of Brazil had an audience of the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of presenting an autograph letter of H. M. the Emperor announcing to the Argentine government the birth of a Princess. The Chevalier Moura delivered on this occasion a highly complimentary address which was cordially reciprocated by the Minister. The following is a translation of the letter :—

Don Pedro II. Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, &c.

Sendeth greeting to our Great and Good Friend the Illustrious Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, whom he much esteems and regards.

The Empress, my dearly beloved consort, having been happily delivered, on the 29th inst., at 25 minutes past 6 o'clock in the afternoon, of a Princess, I hasten to acquaint you thereof, in the full persuasion that you will participate of the satisfaction I feel at an event so gratifying to me and my family, inasmuch as you take a lively interest in everything connected with the splendour of my Imperial house, which I highly esteem and acknowledge.

Illustrious Governor &c., may our Lord preserve you in his holy keeping.

Written in our Palace of Rio Janeiro the 30th of July, 1846.

EMPEROR.
Baron de Cayrú.

The Government has returned the following answer :—

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, &c.

To our Great and Good Friend H. M. Don Pedro II, &c., whom I much esteem and regards—Greeting!

Highly gratifying to me has been the receipt of the Imperial letter of the 30th of July last with Y. M. has favoured me, containing the announcement that H. M. the Empress had been happily delivered of a Princess the day previous at 25 minutes past 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Argentine government, participating in the lively joy of Y. M., the Empress your illustrious consort, and the Brazilian Empire, most expressively congratulates Y. M. on so important and happy an event.

With the benevolent sentiments of my highest and most cordial esteem and friendship, I beseech the Almighty to continue to Y. M., your dearly beloved consort, Your imperial family and beloved subjects his choicest blessings and tutelary protection.

In Buenos Ayres the 13th of October in the year of our Lord 1846, the 37th of the Liberty, 31st of the Independence and 17th of the Argentine Confederation.

Great and Good Friend.
JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.
Felipe Arana.

There is news from the United States to the 1st of August. The Tariff bill had passed the Senate by the casting voice of the Vice President. From the army of operations against Mexico there were accounts to the 11th of July. General Taylor was concentrating all his forces at Camargo in order to advance upon Monterey.

The Portuguese Brigadier Francisco Antonio Pamplona Moniz, who was banished in 1823 in consequence of the restoration of the absolute government at that period, and resided for a number of years in Buenos Ayres, has, on his return home a few months since, been restored to his rank, and intrusted with the government of the castle of St. George, commanding the city of Lisbon. This post, in the extraordinary circumstances in which Portugal is placed, is one of great importance.

Reported capture of Garibaldi.

This freebooter has, as it is well known, been openly pursuing his vocation in the river for some time past, in one of the vessels of the purloined Argentine squadron placed at his disposition by the Admirals of England and France. The loud cry of indignation raised by the commercial community both here and in Montevideo at this infamous proceeding has, however, it is asserted, at length aroused the interventors to a sense of shame, and the pirate has been arrested in his career. Although the fact is represented as indubitable, we have no very circumstancial details respecting it. It is said that after making a considerable number of prizes on the opposite coast, the chief of the *condottieri* commenced a cruize on this side, and that information to this effect having reached Montevideo a French brig of war was sent in his pursuit, which, having come up with him and the pirate making some show of resistance, fired a broadside into him, whereupon he surrendered and was carried to Montevideo. Here, it is added, he was allowed to land, but the next day he was arrested on shore, and conducted a prisoner on board the French squadron. Such are the accounts received by the last arrivals, the correctness of which, however, we cannot of course guarantee.

The acting Secretary of the Home Department has, by the order of government, addressed the following letter to the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, by which it will be seen a further reduction of holidays is in contemplation.

Buenos Ayres, September 17th, 1846.

The undersigned has received orders from H. E. the Governor of the Province, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, to inform Your Lordship that H. E. considers it his duty to appeal to your enlightened judgment and sincere zeal in behalf of religion and the people on a subject which H. E. has calmly reflected upon with the greatest interest.

From amongst the number of holy days intervening during the week in different months of the year some have been suppressed as a measure of general convenience exercising an influence on the progress of morality and virtue and as conformable to the adorable precepts of our holy Religion. But several others still remain which in the opinion of the Government might be suppressed, thus accomplishing the great benefits which accrue to the Holy Religion of the State and to Society from reducing the number of holy days during the week.

By this religious and wise measure the active and benificent results of labour both in public works and private enterprises would be augmented—idleness, the origin of vices and disorders which deseerate the holy days by appropriating them to costly entertainments and immoral purposes, baneful to the wellbeing of individuals and families, would be avoided, and industrious propensities would become radicated and with them the means of subsistence and comfort would increase with an efficacious influence on good habits.

H. E., who knows and highly esteems the pious zeal of Your Lordship, your rigid evangelical morality and fervent charity in behalf of the country and of the faithful of your diocese, cannot but draw your attention thereto, and confidently solicit of Your Lordship an appropriate and convenient measure which may promote and insure the acquisition and augmentation of so many blessings.

By a decree of Your Lordship of 16th November 1832, ratified by an Apostolic Brief of Our Holy Father the Sovereign Pontiff of 9th July 1833, the faithful were obliged to hear mass and abstain from work on the feasts of the Nativity, Circumcision, Epiphany and Corpus Christi, on those of the Conception, Annunciation, and Purification of the Blessed Virgin, on those of the Apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul, that of All Saints, those of our Patron Saints, Saint Martin and Saint Rosa of Lima, and that of Saint Joseph, it being allowed to work on the latter.

The supression of the major part of these same holy days within the week, but under an obligation to hear mass and work, as on Saint Joseph's day, would give an impulse to the religious and beneficent objects which have been held in view by the Sovereign Pontiff, the Government and Your Lordship.

H. E. hopes that Your Lordship will take this important subject into consideration with your well known piety and wisdom.

God preserve Your Lordship many years.

By order of H. E.

(The acting Secretary of the Home Department)

Benedicto Maciel.

The "Schoolmistress" Abroad.

We insert in this number the first of a series of interesting articles originally published in the Washington *Daily Union* in answer to a tirade against these countries which appeared in the *American Review* as the production of Mrs. S. P. Jenkins. As this lady is, we believe, as little known to the generality of our readers in this city as the pseudo "Colonel" King, we will give them all the information we have been able to obtain about her. She came here from the U. S., in December, 1840, in the capacity of teacher to the female branch of the schools in connection with the Methodist Episcopal chapel; but as she did not find the establishment in as flourishing a condition as she had anticipated, and wished to give herself the airs of a *blue stocking*, she refused to undertake the charge, on the plea that she had not engaged to instruct children in the *mere rudiments* of education. She accordingly left this city in a dudgeon, after a sojourn of not more than *five weeks*, and proceeded to Montevideo, where being of a religious turn of mind like Samuel F. Lafone, she opened a school under the auspices of that "saint," whose decided patronage she continued to enjoy for several years. It is not improbable, therefore, that this weak-headed woman, who could know nothing of the affairs of this country but what she learnt from the clique by which she was surrounded, may have taken their fables for gospel, and conceived it a duty of hers to show her gratitude for past favours by ringing the changes on Rivera Indarte's *Tables of Blood*, whose revolting romances, she was aware, it was one of the pious Lafone's crotchets to propagate, if he could, as widely as the Bible. Besides, whilst rendering this agreeable piece of service to her benefactor, Mrs. J's vanity may have held out to her the prospect of acquiring literary fame, especially as the marvelous and the appalling with which her lucubration abounds, are of a nature admirably to suit the vitiated taste of a class of readers now-a-days, unhappily, but too numerous. Indeed, the lady, from the success she has met with, is, it appears, actually engaged in writing a "book!"—How true it is, as Pope says,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,"

Nevertheless, however desirable, it is not to be expected that every authoress should

"Drink deep of the Castalian spring;"

especially as the practice is at present in great disrepute with writers of the other sex. Besides, it is one of the glorious privileges of our times for certain ladies to use their pens as unrestrainedly as their tongues.

The Rio paper contain intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 14th August. The Kaffir war still continued, and notwithstanding the large force the British had upon the frontier, it appears that their enemies had been successful in all their projects. The Kaffirs had penetrated as far as Graham's Town, and into all the district of Uitenhage; they had carried off all the government cattle and cut off the communication between the troops in campaign and their depots at the mouth of Fish River. The transport Apollo, with the 73rd regiment from Montevideo, arrived at the Cape on the 11th of August. If Messrs. Hamilton and Ouseley had not taken the rash and unwarranted step of diverting this corps and the 45th from their original detination, both regiments, instead of remaining idle in Montevideo and suffering a woful decimation of their ranks by disease, would have long since been fighting their country's battles, and the Cape colony, in all probability, would now be enjoying tranquillity in lieu of being a prey to the ravages of a truly barbarous warfare.

A Brazilian naval expedition composed of two gunboats, under the command of Capt. Leverger, set out some time since from Matto Grosso and penetrated into the waters of this republic for the purpose of surveying the River Paraguay. The Argentine Minister at Rio has received directions to enter a formal protest against this violation of the fluvial territory of the Confederation.

A MIXED MARRIAGE IN TURKEY.

An event of great importance, as regards the fortunes of Islam and the progress of European ideas, habits and customs in the East, is related in a recent number of the *Augsburg Gazette*. The first mixed marriage ever permitted in Stamboul has been celebrated with the express sanction of the Sultan. The story is highly romantic. The daughter of a wealthy Bey of Constantinople was afflicted with an illness of the most alarming kind, which her physicians could neither understand nor cure. Her father, suspecting that there was something mental in the cause of her malady, questioned her on the subject, and drew from her an avowal that she was pining for love of an Armenian Christian, a tailor, whom she had seen in the bazaar. Having learned so much, the Bey next asked the physicians whether or not it was possible that a sickness caused by love could be fatal, to which they replied, that nothing was more likely. The Bey loved his daughter tenderly, and resolved to make an effort to save her. He went to the young tailor and gave him an order for clothes, desiring him, at the same time, to be himself the bearer of them to the Bey's divan. The tailor waited accordingly on his customer, by whom he was liberally treated, and when he was about to withdraw, the Bey requested him to stay where he was for a moment, as he intended to give him another order. Saying this, he left the room; and soon afterwards a messenger entered and desired the tailor to follow him. The latter did so as a matter of course, and was not a little astonished, as we may suppose, to find himself presently in the harem, in presence of a lovely girl, unveiled, who fainted on beholding him. Just then the father entered, aud declared to the man who had violated the sanctity of his harem and done dishonour to his child, that he must choose one or other of the alternatives prescribed by the Mohammedan law: either he must become a Mussulman and marry the lady, or he must die. There are not many Franks, we imagine, who had they been in the Armenian's place, would have made the choice he did. He peremptorily refused to become a renegade, even to save his life and gain a charming wife into the bargain. The Bey kept him confined for some time, hoping to overcome his obstinacy, but was at last obliged to have recourse to the cadi, in whose presence the same offer was formally renewed. The Armenian pleaded that he had not willfully trespassed on the forbidden precincts of the harem, but the fact itself, apart from the animus, was enough to condemn him in Turkey; and as he still refused to embrace the faith of the Prophet, the cadi could not do otherwise than sentence him to be beheaded. An appeal, however, was made for mercy to the Sultan, and was strongly supported by the cadi. The Commander of the Faithful, duly considering all the circumstances of the case, not only granted the Armenian a free pardon, but also sanctioned his marriage with the fair Turk.

Now all this, be it well understood, took place, not on the stage of an opera-house, but in savage, gory, old Constantinople itself. The facts are historical, and but a few weeks old.—(*Atlas.*)

More than a year and a half without reefing.

In the navigation of the ocean by sailing vessels, the most remarkable vicissitudes are often experienced in regard to the weather and the length of passage. Some vessels are always *lucky*, ever experiencing fair winds and excellent weather; others, on the contrary, seem destined to misfortune, constantly enduring long passages, bad winds and foul weather. We have never known a succession of passages, made in so quick a time, or attended with such remarkably good weather as the following, performed by Capt. Josiah Gladding, in the brig *Frances Lord*, from this port. They are as follows:

	Distance by log.		Days.
From Cadiz to Rio Grande,	5100	miles,	35
" Rio Grande to Buenos Ayres,	400	"	3
" Buenos Ayres to N. Y.	7380	"	63
" New York to Norfolk,	260	"	2
" Norfolk to Cadiz,	3360	"	30
" Cadiz to Rio Grande,	5535	"	44
" Rio Grande to Rio Janeiro,	1100	"	12
" Rio Janeiro to New Orleans,	5780	"	62
" New Orleans to New York	1800	"	...

Total number of miles by log, 30,815

When it is considered that the whole of this distance was performed *without reefing the topsails once*, and that too in the latitude of from 40 deg. north to 36 south, and from longitude 6 to 90 west, in the northern and southern oceans and Bay of Mexico, at all seasons of the year, it may well be called *remarkable*. It probably never has or will again happen.—(*N. Y. Paper.*

(From the *Washington Union.*)

BUENOS AYRES.

In the New York Evening Mirror of the 16th ultimo, a violent attack is made upon the character of General Rosas, governor of Buenos Ayres, encharged with the foreign relations of the Argentine Confederation. The attack is founded upon an article which has lately appeared in the American Review, under the head of "Buenos Ayres and the republic of the Banda Oriental, by Mrs. S. P. Jenkins," who, according to the Mirror, has resided for six years at Montevideo, and consequently, as the editor of the Mirror remarks, has "enjoyed many facilities for obtaining an accurate knowlege of the circumstances which she details."

Fortunately for the distinguished statesman who is now at the head of the Argentine Confederation, this attack on the part of the Evening Mirror is accompanied by its own antidote; and it is surprising that the editor, whose sagacity and talents are well known, did not perceive the force of the antidote when he penned it, and have immediately thrown under the editorial table the attack which he had just previously penned.

The second paragraph of the editorial article, speaking of Mrs. Jenkin's narrative, is as follows:

"As depicted here, Rosas, the dictator of the Argentine Confederation, is no common tyrant. If we can believe the half which is told of him here, (and we have no reason beyond the strangeness of the horrors revealed, for doubting any part of it,) he must be one of the most atrocious and bloodthirsty villains that have ever held the reins of government. He seems to us to have had no parallel since the days of the French revolution, and to deserve place with the bloodiest actors in that awful drama."

This is the attack. And now, fortunately for General Rosas, comes immediately afterwards the antidote:

"The strangest part" (continues the editor) "of all this tale of horrors is the silence so long kept by the representatives of foreign powers at the court of Buenos Ayres. And this certainly needs explanation. That men may be temporarily unnerved by fear, or blinded by interest, is matter of common observation. That bodies of men, including merchants of wealth and information, and ambassadors, should for a series of years witness such horrors, and yet keep silence, almost surpasses belief."

Well might the editor say, that such persons "should for a series of years witness such horrors, and yet keep silence almost surpasses belief." And the editor may depend that every man having the least particle of common sense will be of the same opinion; but they would not stop there, but proceed to the very logical conclusion, that as such men as Mr. Fox, late minister to the United States, and as Mr. Parish, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Mandeville—all of whom have been British ministers at Buenos Ayres since General Rosas has been at the head of its government—as Mr. de Lisboa, the talented and highly accomplished Brazilian minister to the United States, and who previous to coming to this country, was a long time Brazilian minister at Buenos Ayres—as the Count de Lurde and M. de Mareuil, both of whom have been French ministers to that country during the administration of General Rosas—and also the diplomatic agents which the United States have had at Buenos Ayres, and one of whom is still there—and all of whom have been living for years in the very midst of the places which are depicted by Mrs. Jenkins as the scenes of such horrors—having never accused General Rosas as having perpetrated them, is it not natural and reasonable to conclude, when such men hold their tongues, that those atrocities have never been committed?—and have existed only in the warm imaginations of the deadly enemies of General Rosas?—who have been for years residing in the same city, (Montevideo,) where the editor says, Mrs. Jenkins has' been passing six years of her life, and from whom she has unquestionably obtained the list of the atrocities charged against one of the most remarkable personages of the age, who has, by his firmness, preserved his country for more than fifteen years from the horrors of those constant revolutions, such as have desolated every other republic of South America, and whose only crime in the eyes of some people is, that he is valiantly defending the independence and rights of his country against the unjust intervention of European monarchies. It is curious to remark that the first time these atrocities were brought forward and charged against General Rosas was, when defending his country a few years ago against the former attacks of the French. It now appears that with the late intervention of the French and English, the world is again to be inundated with them.

As it is the intention of the writer of this communication to refute, in a few days, in a more detailed manner, the accusations which have been brought against General Rosas, by the writer of the article in the "American Review," he cannot better close this article than by translating entire the letter of the late French minister to Buenos Ayres, M. de Mareuil, of the 23d September, 1845, addressed to the Argentine government, in which M. de Mareuil refutes several of the charges brought against General Rosas by Mr. Ouseley and Baron Deffiudis, the English and French Plenipotentiaries encharged by their respective governments with the conducting of the armed intervention against the independence and liberties of the Argentine Confederation, and which accusations had been brought forward by them as among the causes of said intervention.

Among other atrocities which have been ascribed to General Rosas by his enemies in Montevideo, amongst whom the writer in the "American Review" has been residing for six years, is that of the massacre of a large number of prisoners taken at the battle of India Muerta. Let us see what M. de Mareuil says to the atrocious accusation.

The Buenos Ayrean government, although at war with France, yet having implicit confidence in the high and honourable character of M. de Mareuil, wrote to him previous to his departure from Buenos Ayres, and requested him, as a gentleman who had resided among them a sufficient time to well know the men and the affairs of that country, he would inform them what had been the character of his relations with them, and of his knowledge relative to this and other atrocities ascribed to General, Rosas and which had been fabricated at Montevideo by his enemies. M. de Mareuil's reply was that of a high-minded and honorable man, who appears to think that, although his country is at war with the Argentine Confederation, yet that atrocious accusations should not be made use of to aid his countrymen in their war against General Rosas

[Hese follows the translation of M. Mareuil's reply, which, as well as those of the other members of the diplomatic body to the same effect, is well known to our readers—B. P.]

Discord in the Repeal camp.

Irish politics are all at once become exciting again. A split has taken place in the Repeal party which threatens to paralyse its energies. The quarrel is between *Old* Ireland, with Mr. O'Connell as its "Liberator," and *Young* Ireland, under the leadership of the *Nation* newspaper. The disruption was brought to a crisis at the Repeal Association's weekly meeting in Conciliation Hall—a meeting which upon this occasion extended over two-days. The subject of dispute was *physical force*—the right and expediency, otherwise, of having recourse to it, should all other means fail. Mr. John O'Connell, representing the Liberator, denounced the physical force men, and refused to remain in the Association with them. Mr. Smith O'Brien stood forth as their champion, and his watch-word was "No surrender." Mr. John O'Connell appealed to the meeting; and a decided majority declaring on his side, Mr. Smith O'Brien bowed and left the Hall, followed by the whole of the Young Ireland party. The Old Irelanders thereupon rose *en masse* and cheered loudly; but their acclamations were instantly checked by Mr. O'Connell, who, after telling them it was an occasion rather for wailing than for exultation, besought them to meet him there on Monday next, to endeavour to repair the breach that has occurred.—(*Atlas, August* 1.)

The Moon in Lord Rosse's Telescope.—With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of the height of 100 feet was now distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt that, under very favourable circumstances, it would be so with objects 60 feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges or architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection in the mind of the Christian philosopher—Why had this devastation been? It might be further inquired—Was it a lost world? Had it suffered for it trangressions? Analogy might suggest the question—Had it met the fate which Scripture told us was reserved for our world? It was obvious that all this was mysterious conjecture—*Dr. Scoresby's Lectures on Astronomy.*

The Egyptian Pea.—Several years ago Sir Gardener Wilkinson found a vase and an Egyptian sarcophagus, 2,844 years old, in a mummy pit, which he subsequently presented to the British Museum. On examination the vase was found to contain a few grains of wheat, a few peas, and other decomposed matter, supposed to have been originally similar substances. Three of the peas were presented by Mr. P. J. Pettigrew to Mr. W. Grimstone, of the Herbary, Highgate, who on the 4th of June, 1844, planted them in a compost resembling the alluvial soil of the Nile. They were placed in a forcing frame, and in exactly one month he was most agreeably surprised by the sprouting of one of them. The product was 19 pods, from which 55 peas were preserved. Some of these were planted on the 23rd of April, 1845, and some on the 4th of June, in the open air, and in a similar compost, and all were soon in a most flourishing condition, producing quite a plentiful crop of seed. This Egyptian pea is very prolific, producing from 70 to 100 pods. The tree grows similarily to a dwarf grape vine, about three feet in height, and has many stems, two or three mother stems generally springing from the parent stalk.—(*Atlas.*)

The last Plea.—A wag tells a funny story, albeit slightly tinged with hyperbole, of a case recently brought before the recorder. A fellow was charged with stealing a peace of cloth from a dry good store, when the lawyer put in, as a plea, that his client did not see it. "Not see it?" said the recorder. "Why, I mean, sir, that the individual charged with stealing that cloth did not see it, sir—he could not see it—*it's an invisible green!*"—*Boston Yankee.*

Advertisements.

Public Baths.

THE Bathing Establishment in Calle de la Piedad, No. 134, will be reopened on the 18th inst. Cold, hot, and shower baths, may be had daily until 11 o'clock at night. The attention which will be paid to the cleanliness of the linen, &c., and purity of the water to be made use of, and every thing regarding the attendance of persons favouring the Establishment, will be observed by those who may frequent it. Improvements have been made in the premises in order to furnish greater convenience to the public Persons who may deign to patronize the establishment will be served to their satisfaction A separate department furnished with every convenience, has been allotted for the use of ladies, who will be waited upon by persons corresponding to the delicacy of the sex.

PRICES—{ For ten baths ...$30.
{ For single do. .... 10.

October 13th, 1846.

To Let,

A NUMBER of excellent Rooms on the upper story of the house No 150 Calle de la Universidad, are to let. Any person wishing to hire them, will find the proprieter at said house, with whom to regulate.

Wanted,

BY an English Mercantile House, a Young Man, who writes a good hand, and is conversant with the general routine of a counting house.

Apply to Messrs. CHAS. TAYLEUR & Co.,
No. 45, Calle de Maypú.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No. 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also, gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili hats on the most moderate terms.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.

Sept. 2, 1846.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

October 10.—*Wind W. S. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 11.—*Wind S., at noon changed to W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 12.—*Wind N.*

Arrived, a small British hired schooner, name unknown, with provisions for the Firebrand, from Colonia.

Sailed, Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero, for Montevideo.

October 13.—*Wind N.*

Sailed, the small British schooner which arrived yesterday.

October 14.—*Wind S. E.*

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Ranira, Mate N. B. Bedingfeld, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England. Passengers.—Messieurs Frederick Kubli, John H. Grete, Frederick Mohr, Iwan C. Mohr, Bonin, E. Elsgood, J. Burkhardt and Captain Joseph Sprott. Mesdames Genara Moyano de Ochoa and family, Christina Grach and family, Christina Grach and Catherine Grach.

October 15.—*Wind S.E.*

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Serra-Cassano, Commander, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs Nicolas P. Hansen, William Blakeley and Joseph MacCloud. Mesdames, Carmen Bargas, Paz Bargas, Louisa Leitte, and others, in all 38.

October 16.—*Wind S.E.*

No arrivals.

The Nimfa, having anchored yesterday in consequence of light wind, sailed again this morning.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

October 4.

Sardinian schooner brig Mariquita, J. Capurro, from Santos 22nd ult.

Brazilian brig Marques de Pombal, Pedro Carballo, from Santos 23rd ult.

Sardinian brig Cesar, P. Viale, from Santos 23rd ult.

Spanish barque Vizcaina, F. Osollo, from Barcelona 3rd May, arrived at Cadiz 26th and sailed 21st June for Valparaiso. This vessel was obliged to put back in the latitude of Cape Horn, having sustained serious injury from bad weather, and thrown part of her cargo overboard.

October 5.

Sardinian brig Angelo, Pierangioli, from Genoa 26th July.

October 6.

H. B. M. schooner Ranira, Mate N. B. Bedingfeld, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain F. X. D. Alcantara, hence 3rd inst.

October 7.

American brig Treaty, Tate, from Parnaguá 27th ult.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence. Pennington

FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (17th inst.) completes the 385th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday....64
Sunday....58
Monday....61
Tuesday....68
Wednesday....72
Thursday....68
Friday....65

A fire broke out in the pulperia of Don Manuel Dubaran, Calle de la Independencia, No. 2, on the night of the 8th inst., at half-past twelve, and notwithstanding the prompt assistance that was rendered by the Police and other public departments, the premises were entirely destroyed by 5 o'clock in the morning of the next day, owing to the quantity of spirituous liquors that was in store. The loss is estimated at $50,000,—ready money and property to the amount of only 10 or 15 thousand dollars having been saved. It became necessary to unroof the adjoining houses in order to arrest the progress of the flames. The origin of this catastrophe is a mystery, the owner having left no light burning in the pulperia when he retired to rest.

Advertisements.

Private Lessons.

A THEORETICAL & practical BOOK-KEEPER offers himself to teach five different systems of the said art by single and double entry, which are in practice in Great Britain and the United States of America. Also, lessons of Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Land Surveying, Fencing, and the English and Spanish Languages.

Those persons who may wish to acquire any of the above branches, will please to apply at Calle de Representantes opposite No 9, from 10 to 11 in the morning, and at Calle de la Universidad, No. 2, from 2 to 3 in the afternoon, to treat with the advertiser.

Paste Lime.

A SMALL lot of this very superior class of LIME is on Sale, either by the barrel or less quantity, at 156 Calle de Cangallo

French Calf-skins and Morrocos.

AT the Leather Store, Nos. 111 and 112 Calle de la Piedad, are to be had in lots to suit purchasers, French calf-skins and Morrocos of very superior quality, together with a general assortment of leather of all kinds, dressed in this country. Also a complete assortment of French lining-skins of all colours. Shoe thread and findings, &c. &c.

Calle de la Piedad, 4th door above Calle del Perú.

Wm. & Richard Daws

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

N.B. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted.

Notice to Boys.

WANTED, 12 or 15 stout, hearty boys of the age of 15 to 17 years, as apprentices to the Pegged Boot and Shoe business. Apply at Calle de la Catedral, No. 82.

American Pegged Boot AND Shoe Manufactory.

Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of

Pegged boots, fine and coarse.
Do. half-boots do. do.
Men's do. brogans do. do.
Boys' do. do. do. do.
Children's pegged botines do. do.
Women's do. do. and shoes.

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.

The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with *Cash*. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

To Let.

In a Central Situation.

TWO or three rooms, with or without furniture—with breakfast if required.

Apply to the Commercial Rooms, 59 Calle de 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's No. 62, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs Booth.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., Mrs. Charles Pellegrini, of a son.

On the 13th inst., the lady of Mr. George C. Deetjen, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. Andrew Miller, of a son.

DIED,

On the 9th inst., Mr. WILLIAM WHELDON STEVENS, blacksmith, aged 56 years, native of London.

On the 12th inst., aged 35 years, Mr. HENRY GODFREY, Apothecary; a native of London, England. Seldom has the death of a private individual caused so deep a sensation of sympathy and regret among all classes of the community, native and foreign, —a fact amply demonstrated by the number, respectability and chastened demeanour of the many friends that, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, accompanied his mortal remains, on Wednesday afternoon, to their last resting place in the British Protestant Cemetry. Upright and honorable in his dealings, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all;—frank, generous, and confiding, almost every acquaintance became a personal friend;—kind, cheerful, obliging and hospitable, he was a welcome guest alike in the family circle and the social party. It is refreshing amidst our sorrow to cherish the recollection of those endearing qualities; whilst we remember with emotion the sufferings endured by a mind too delicately sensitive for the tear and wear of this every day world. In his life and death he afforded a striking illustration of the beautiful, and not less true than beautiful, lines:—

" Dearly bought the hidden treasure,
Finer feelings can bestow;
Hearts that vibrate sweetest pleasure,
Thrill the deepest notes of wo."

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	388	á	390	each,
Do. Patriot	386	á	387	do.
Plata, macuquina	20	á	20½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	23½	á	24	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23	á	23¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock	at par			
Exchange on England	2d.			nominal.
Do. France	32	á	33	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	22	á		per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	at par			per cent. prem
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	56	a	60	per pesada.
Do. France	46	á	52	do.
Do. North America	43	á	45	do.
Do. Spain	47	á	52	do.
Do. salted	43	á	45	do.
Do. Horse	24	á	25	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4½	á	5	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	withoutprice			
Horse hair, short	44	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	52	á	62	do.
Do. long	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do.
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	17	á	18	do.
Do. with grease	22	á	23	do.
Jerked beef	withoutprice			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			
Do. black	14	á	15	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	9	per dozen.
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount				per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 392 dollars
The lowest price 385 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2d. The lowest do. 2d., nothing doing. Doubloons at 71 to 72 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.